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The Victoria Times.

VOL. 33.

DISALLOWANCE OF B. C. LEGISLATION

REASONS ACUATING THE FEDERAL POWERS

Was Ultra Vires of the Legislature
and Contrary to Imperial
Policy.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Dec. 19.—Senator Templeman, the British Columbia representative in the Ottawa cabinet, was asked by the Province for the reasons inducing the Dominion government in disallowing legislation by the British Columbia legislature aimed against Oriental immigration. The question had been referred to him by the government, and he said that the reason was because certain corporations who were making money out of the traffic had demanded that the acts be disallowed. Senator Templeman's statement gives the reasons for disallowance very explicitly. They are first, that the demand for disallowance was made by Mr. Chamberlain, on the representations of the Japanese government, for Imperial reasons; and secondly, that the demand came within the powers of the legislature to pass. The following is the statement referred to:

"British Columbia legislation of the session of 1900, affecting immigration of Asiatics, was disallowed by the Dominion government at the request of the Imperial government on the ground stated by Mr. Chamberlain, and approved by the Dominion government, that such legislation was not in accordance with the principles of the Empire. On September 18th, 1900, Hayashi, Japanese ambassador in London, addressed a note to Lord Salisbury on the subject of the British Columbia legislation affecting Japanese subjects, in which he said:

"The renewed action on the part of British Columbia compels my government to instruct me to approach Your Lordship in the spirit of amity, without delay, and to advise His Majesty's government to extend their enlightened policy, constantly shown by them towards Japan, to the present instance, by inducing the Governor-General of Canada to refrain from giving his assent to the bills in question. Therefore I do not reiterate the reasons which may be said against those bills, the bills that only tend, it is feared, to impair the friendly relations existing between Britain and Japan. I have now the honor to ask Your Majesty's good offices, so that Her Majesty's government will exercise their influence in order that the aforesaid bills may not be allowed to take effect of laws."

"In January, 1901, when the province began the enforcement of the law, the Japanese minister at London again renewed his request, saying in closing: 'I will take steps to be taken by me, if necessary, by the authorities of this province (British Columbia) to enforce those acts, I have the honor to request Your Lordship that the attention of the Governor-General of Canada may be called again to, and that his sanction may, without further delay, be withheld from those acts.'

"On the 22nd January, 1901, Hon. J. Chamberlain wrote to the Governor-General:

"It is understood, from the press reports, that the act is of a restrictive nature, based on the Natal Act, and having regard to the general principles on which the B. N. A. Act is based, it would appear that such a measure is ultra vires for any legislative body in Canada, other than the Dominion parliament."

"The whole scope of the B. N. A. Act implies the exclusive exercise by the Dominion of all national powers, and through the powers to legislate for the promotion and encouragement of immigration into the province may have been given to the provincial legislatures, the right of entry into Canada of persons voluntarily seeking such entry, is obviously a purely national matter, affecting, as it does directly, the relations of the Empire with foreign states. The more recent legislation, being re-enactment of the disallowed legislation of 1900, has been disallowed on the same ground, that is, that the province has no more power to pass such legislation than it has to amend the customs laws, or the postal act."

"Such disallowance, however, has been passed by the Ottawa government by the Imperial government on the ground of Imperial interests, a request which the Dominion government was bound to comply with, especially as the legislation of the province was clearly unconstitutional."

"The disallowance of the British Columbia acts, while right and proper from a constitutional point of view, does not settle the question. The scene of action has already been changed, and not Victoria, is the place to seek for legislation along the lines of the Natal law, and I am pleased to see that Mr. Macpherson, the government candidate, has expressed his determination to carry on the fight there. I am in favor of a Natal law for the Dominion, to regulate and control the immigration of all undesirable people, and will be

glad to have the assistance of Mr. Macpherson in the task of convincing parliament that such legislation is in the best interests of Canada. I have hopes that a united front from British Columbia for such a law will meet with a favorable reception, and that the imperial government would withhold its sanction to Canadian legislation of this kind, on the ground of Imperial interests, remains to be seen. But in view of the Natal, Australian and New Zealand enactments, on the same lines, it is not at all probable that it would do so."

"Canada is a self-governing country, and when its parliament decides that it is in Canada's interest, as a nation, to begin a policy of selection of immigrants, I am inclined to think Canada's decision will be respected."

CANADIAN BREVIETIES.

Windfall for Former Winnipeg Clerk—Demand for Structural Steel.

Winnipeg, Dec. 18.—Thos. W. Brown, a former clerk of this city, in poor circumstances, has fallen heir to an estate in Albrighton, Liverpool, England, valued at nearly \$50,000.

Five Years.

Maple Creek, N. W. T., Dec. 18.—Harry R. Forsythe, who yesterday was found guilty of having money on his person stolen from Dixon Bros' vault on August 6th last, was arraigned before Chief Justice Prendergast and received a sentence of five years' penal servitude in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

Montreal, Dec. 18.—The Dominion Iron & Steel Company will not continue construction of its steel rail mills at Sydney for the present, but will devote its structures to the manufacture of structural steel, for which there is a much larger demand throughout Canada.

This decision was arrived at by the executive of the company at a meeting held to-day. It is announced that the company had not yet decided to issue any more common stock at present, as has been reported.

LIVED OVER A CENTURY.

Esther Dunn Jones died to-night, aged 105 years and 6 months. She was a native of Kildare, Ireland, and came to Canada 54 years ago.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—Robert Haley, ledger keeper in a local branch of the Bank of Commerce, was arrested to-night charged with defrauding the Dominion Express Co. by means of forged cheques drawn on the bank for \$200.

MEETING OF PREMIERS.

Proceedings at Quebec Were Private—Hon. S. N. Parent, Chairman.

Quebec, Dec. 19.—The first business meeting of the provincial premiers and their respective chief ministers taking part in the inter-provincial conference commenced this morning at 10 o'clock in the executive chamber of the Quebec government. The proceedings are absolutely private, and nothing has been given to the press for publication. The meeting lasted till 1 o'clock, when an adjournment took place for lunch, which was provided by the Hon. S. N. Parent, Premier of Quebec, Minister of Ontario, and Minister of British Columbia, who are the only premiers not attending.

Premier Parent was chosen chairman.

He made a brief introductory address, welcoming the delegates and outlining the proposals to be made. A special committee was appointed to prepare work and draft resolutions.

The intention is to close the meeting to-morrow, if possible, as the delegates are already pretty well agreed on the main lines of their programme, and only a few questions of detail remain to be settled.

MONTREAL POLICE AFFAIRS.

Chairman of Committee Will Ask For Investigation By Royal Commission.

Montreal, Dec. 19.—The local police force and its administration is to undergo a close investigation. A few days ago Alderman Leboeuf, chairman of the police committee, at a meeting of the committee, referred to the failure of the city recorder to make convictions in certain cases. This morning Alderwoman Poirier from the bench denied Ald. Leboeuf's charges, and the savage record it will impress certain members of the force and certain aldermen. As a result Ald. Leboeuf has given notice that he will, at a meeting of the council on Monday, ask for the appointment of a royal commission by the Quebec government to make a thorough and impartial investigation.

LAYING THE CABLE.

Steamer Silverton Has Paid Out 662 Knots.

San Francisco, Dec. 18.—The Associated Press has received the following cablegram from its correspondent on board the cable ship Silverton, dated at noon to-day:

"Position at noon, lat. 30° 14' N., long. 123° 30' W. Since noon yesterday 207 knots of cable have been laid, making the total laid 662 knots. The weather is good, and the ship's speed eight knots."

FRANCE HAS ALSO CLAIMS UNSETTLED

NOTICE SERVED ON THE THREE POWERS

German Cruiser Captured and Disabled
a Venezuelan Schooner—Minister Bowen's Powers.

London, Dec. 18.—It is not supposed that anything definite has resulted from today's cabinet meeting with regard to the transmission by the government of the United States of Venezuela's request for arbitration. All negotiations are

rapture with Washington.

The Blockades.

Caracas, Dec. 18.—It has been learned from an official source that the allies to-day will notify Venezuelan authorities at La Guayra of the blockade to become effective Saturday, December 20th, at 3 p.m., of the ports of La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Core, Maracaibo, Cartagena and Barcelona.

Lopez Baralt, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, has informed the United States minister a document signed by President Castro as constitutional president of the republic and countersigned by himself as minister of foreign affairs, in which Mr. Bowen is recognized as the only representative of Venezuela in the matter of effecting a settlement of the present difficulty. According to the terms of this document Mr. Bowen may act without restriction, and he is to use all means possible to protect the interests of Venezuela.

Shooneer Captured.

La Guayra, Dec. 18.—The German cruiser Falke, which has been anchored off Lake Maracaibo, to-day captured the

Venezuelan schooner Victoria. After cutting down her mainmast, thus disabling her, the Germans abandoned wholly beside the mark. The powers concerned will deal solely with the United States in the matter of arbitration. The government of President Castro will not be consulted in any form, not even as to the terms on which arbitration might be acceptable to the powers.

In this connection some consideration is again being given to the feasibility of the assumption of responsibility for any award assessed against Venezuela by responsible private agencies, but the United States government is determined not to allow itself to be drawn into the position of guarantor. However, if

the statements issuing from Caracas to the effect that President Castro has empowered Minister Bowen to act as the representative of Venezuela are correct, the responsibility of the powers concerned is clear.

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step toward a solution would be received with pleasure.

ATTITUDE OF POWERS.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Secretary Hay has received partial responses from the governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy respecting the proposal to arbitrate the Venezuela difficulties. Great Britain is favorable to arbitration with proper safeguards. Germany and Italy are also favorable to arbitration, but have made no specific adjustments to be made before entering into the agreements.

London, Dec. 19.—Great Britain has sent a reply to the United States in regard to the suggestion that the Venezuelan question should be submitted to arbitration. The tenor of the reply is that the United States should submit the dispute to arbitration, but that the powers concerned should be invited to do the same.

As far as England is concerned, the safeguards referred to are believed to relate to the question of guarantee, which

is not a question of great importance.

In this connection some consideration is again being given to the feasibility of the assumption of responsibility for any award assessed against Venezuela by responsible private agencies, but the United States government is determined not to allow itself to be drawn into the position of guarantor.

Mr. Bowen also asked: "Whether in view of the destruction by the Germans of the two gunboats and the consequent impossibility of holding them as pledges the government proposes to continue joint action with Germany." The Premier replied in the affirmative.

NO RELIEF IN SIGHT.

Railway Company Official Says There

Will Be Shortage of Coal All

Winter.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18.—Officials of the Reading Railroad Co. hold out no hope of relief this winter from the present anthracite coal shortage, despite the efforts on the part of the company to mine and ship to its full capacity.

"Under normal conditions," said one of the officials, "the quantity of coal produced is equal to the demand during the winter months, and the Reading and all the other anthracite companies may be obliged to draw upon the stock at various storage points to help out the demands of the trade. This year there is not a pound of coal at any of these storage points, thus consumers are dependent entirely upon the daily output of the mines."

Practically all of the company's coal-fields are in operation. Reading officials decline to discuss the question as to whether the advance of 50 cents a ton made in October will hold good during 1903, but they admit that it certainly will rule beyond January 1st, 1903, the date fixed by President Baer for a reduction to the old rate.

TORONTO NOTES.

Sir William Mulock Home Again—The Provincial Bye-Elections.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—The dates for the Ontario legislature bye-elections are announced. Polling in North Perth, North Norfolk and North Grey will take place January 7th. McKay, the unseated Liberal candidate, will again contest North Grey.

The executive council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has decided to urge the postmaster-general to establish a parcel post with Trinidad.

E. A. MacDonald, formerly mayor of Toronto, died last night after a tedious illness, aged 44 years. He was very prominent in municipal politics for years.

E. Morang & Co. have issued another writ against J. Castell Hopkins for \$150 paid him for damages for alleged breach of contract. The defendant to write a life of Sir Chas. Tupper.

Sir William Mulock has returned to the city from the Hot Springs, Virginia. He says the Premier is enjoying excellent health, and has gone to St. Augustine, Fla.

THE COAL SHORTAGE.

Mayor of New York is Investigating Situation—May Take Steps to Obtain Supply.

New York, Dec. 19.—Convinced that something must be done to end the coal famine, Mayor Lowe has sent a letter to the officials of the different coal carrying roads asking for co-operation in the emergency. The mayor refused to enter into detail, but was hopeful something beneficial to the public would result from his action. "I have written to the railroads in an official capacity," said Mr. Lowe. "I have been quietly investigating the state of affairs for some time, and I thought it advisable to write to certain persons for a few facts. In a few days I shall know more about the true condition of the coal supply in all parts of the city."

It is likely the mayor will lead a movement to supply the city with coal, if he finally decides the condition is serious enough to warrant official interference. He has had a conference on the question with Borough President Carter, who said that there was a strong likelihood of action being taken in a few days.

THE NEW COAST ROAD.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—The Grand Trunk Pacific railway will apply this week for a charter under the Act of Parliament for a road from Gravenhurst to Port Simpson, on the Pacific Coast, by the Pine River pass.

The British Columbia government has issued a proclamation that the necessary funds will be raised to meet the cost of the new line. The Italian ambassador here has interviewed with the state department, and has been extremely moderate.

The French government has served notice that without abating her claims the payment for which has been arranged, she also claims the right to have the

claims of French citizens which have arisen since the adjustment is broken off, and that the adjustment will be made on the basis of equality with those of the other nations. This contention is strongly resisted by some of the allied powers, and is one of the points which must be disposed of before arrangement can be made to arbitrate the case.

NO OBJECTIONS RAISED.

London, Dec. 19.—In a printed reply,

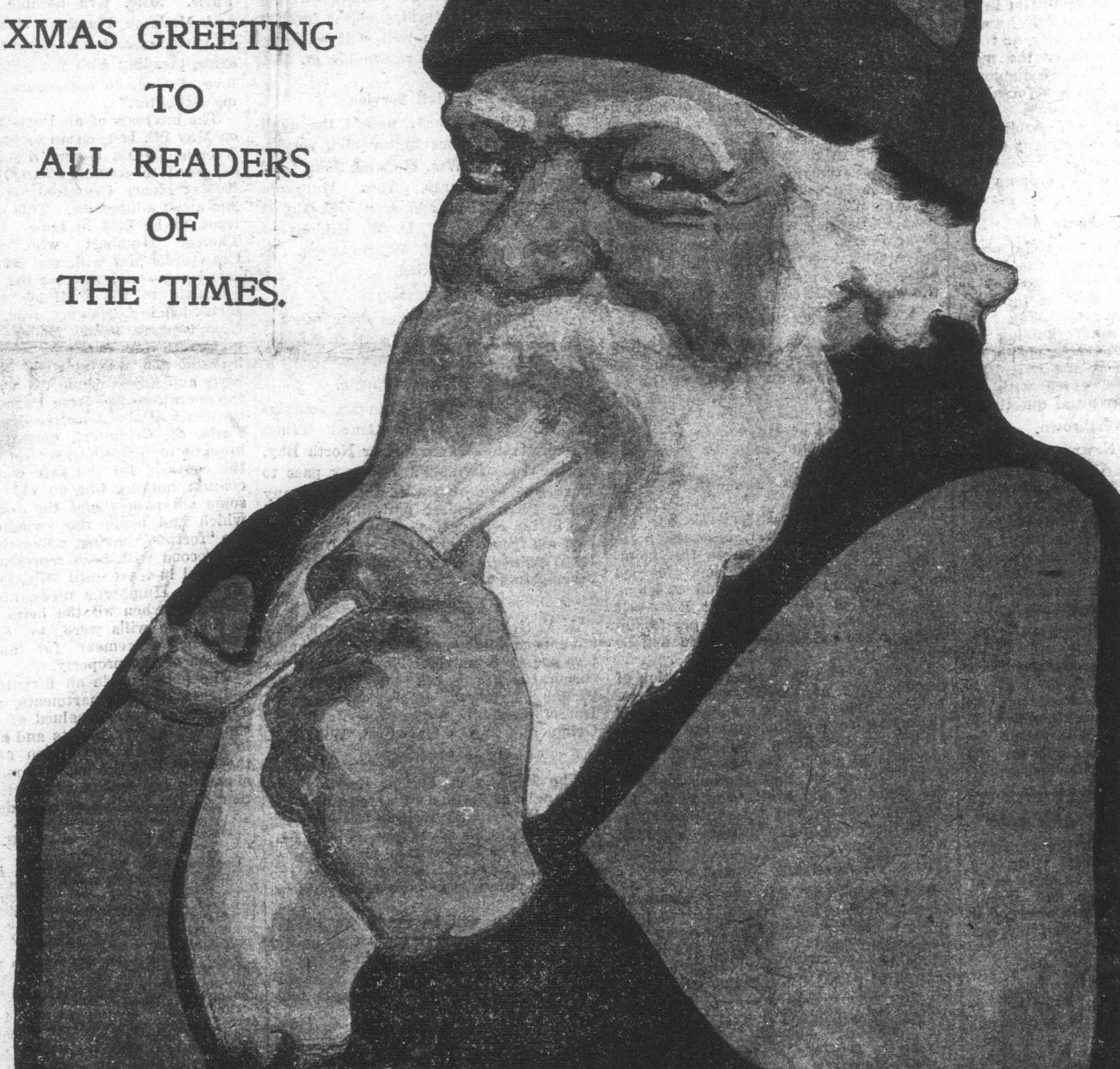
KILLED BY EARTHQUAKE.

(Associated Press)

Aksabad, Dec. 18.—Three officials, two soldiers and 150 natives, mostly children, were killed by an earthquake which destroyed the town of Aksabad, Russian Central Asia, on Tuesday. In addition, 300 natives and 15 soldiers were injured, and 9,000 houses and 1,000 camels were destroyed.

Death Roll Increased.

London, Dec. 19.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says nearly 1,000 persons were killed by the earthquake on December 18th, in the Amur and Russian Central Asia, mostly native Turcomans.



being conducted with extraordinary secrecy.

The Associated Press is in a position to say that Great Britain is making efforts to induce the United States to guarantee Venezuela's compliance with the findings of arbitration.

Inquiries made at the foreign office subsequent to the cabinet meeting brought no response. The announcement that President Castro has entrusted United States Minister Bowen with full powers to arrange a settlement was received at the foreign office with much interest. The dispatch which contained this announcement was immediately taken to the foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne. It apparently conveyed to the foreign office officials the first definite news that such action had been taken.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The government of France now has entered the field of arbitration. The Venezuelan schooner Victoria. After cutting down her mainmast, thus disabling her, the Germans abandoned wholly beside the mark. The powers concerned will deal solely with the United States in the matter of arbitration. The government of President Castro will not be consulted in any form, not even as to the terms on which arbitration might be acceptable to the powers.

The forms and conditions to be observed in any settlement by arbitration are still the subject of an extensive exchange of views between the powers and the United States prior to the embodiment of the several replies in one harmonious instrument. Until this is elaborated no definite arrangement is possible."

Germany's Reply Ready.

Berlin, Dec. 19.—Germany's answer to Venezuela's proposition for arbitration is ready and will be sent to the United States government in a day or two.

The officials here maintain absolute silence regarding the character of the answer.

The Foreign Office has no information to the effect that President Castro has bestowed on Minister Bowen full power to represent Venezuela in the settlement of the existing difficulties, but such a

field the United States government will do what it can to reduce their risk.

The German position presents the greatest difficulties. Weeks may elapse before their adjustment can be effected.

The durance of the war, in the face of the blockade, which seriously cripples neutral commerce and invites hostile collisions with the Venezuelans, cannot be overestimated. The efforts of the United States, therefore, must be directed towards hastening Germany's action on the arbitration proposal.

The Italian position is, of course, of secondary importance in view of the other allies. The Italian ambassador here has interviewed with the state department, and has been extremely moderate.

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FOREIGN MINISTER'S REPLY TO GERMANY

SAYS EXECUTIVE WILL INVESTIGATE CLAIMS

The Note Was Sent to Kaiser's Representative Before Outbreak of Hostilities.

Caracas, Dec. 19.—The local correspondent of the Associated Press has secured a copy of the answer made by the Venezuelan government to the German note addressed to Lopez Baralt, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, by Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazar, the German envoy, and dated Caracas, December 7th. This answer was transmitted by the foreign office to Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazar on December 9th. It is signed by Lopez Baralt, and is as follows:

"Caracas, Dec. 7th, 1902.

"To the Hon. von Pilgrim-Baltazar:—
"Sir:—On the afternoon of the 7th instant, a 'fast' day, an employee of the German legation called at my private residence for the purpose of delivering a note from you of that date. Courtesy alone caused me to accept this note under these circumstances. I think it is necessary, before stating the purposes and desires of the federal executive, to refer to certain points in the first portion of your note, which are subject to rectification in order to reconcile the essential object of the note with the circumstances of the case. The argument which the Venezuelan government presents in its communication of May 9th, in which exception was taken to the doctrine set forth in the previous correspondence, is cited in the said note as the only argument of the Venezuelan government against diplomatic interference in matters of a certain nature. In this note, as in the memo of March, 1901, this argument is based upon the highest principles of international law."

"The Venezuelan government received with the utmost surprise that you attribute to it a desire to consider this point only in the light of interior legislation, by citing from our note of May 9th, of the 20th article of the treaty of amity on commerce and navigation between the German government and the republic of Colombia, of the 23rd of July, 1892. Our only desire was to add another proof to those already brought forward with regard to the assent of the Imperial government to this same doctrine as maintained by Venezuela. Certain cases are now cited as precedents to enter into diplomatic relations to effect a settlement. These cases explain themselves. The payment epochs were adjusted with France and the doctrine maintained by Venezuela was then respected. In the convention concluded with Spain in 1898, there appear circumstances analogous to these which determine what you yourself call the 'agreement of the 6th of February, 1896, between the German minister at Caracas and the Venezuelan minister of finance.' The said agreement referred to claims which previously had been submitted to the proper tribunals. This agreement in validity of the executive decree which provided regulations for the examination and payment of said claims is recognized, and said claims were satisfied in accordance with the law on the subject. Your observation with regard to the strict limitation of time in which the proceedings are to be brought before the juntas are entirely wanting in force.

"Regarding the morality of the judges, it is not possible to admit the right of the juntas to them by the imperial legation.

"The Venezuelan government is unable to discover in its correspondence a single sentence offensive in tone. The desire of this government, notwithstanding the fact that throughout this correspondence it has noted the expression of opinions little friendly to this republic, is to ascertain which sentences contain the language of the Imperial government in order to explain the same with the utmost courtesy.

"I now have to express the opinion and attitude of the Venezuelan government with regard to your final decisions and concerning the motives which led you to present them in the name of the government of the German empire. It has been decided that, since the proper juntas are already installed, procedure cannot be dilatory nor offend from the point of view of international law. Regarding the other points, it is necessary to call your attention to the abnormal circumstances which have paralyzed any course of action relating to these matters. The Venezuelan government is now considering the appointment of a fiscal agent.

"The Imperial government desires that the government of Venezuela immediately satisfy the claims of German subjects, arising from the civil war, and that the other matter in which the interests of German subjects are concerned be arbitrated. In order that this be done, it becomes necessary that the declaration be made of the claims under consideration, and if they are just, the federal executive, as the representative of an honorable and cultured government, hasten to give assurances that as such these claims will be examined, tried and settled, so that the interested parties will facilitate, help and end the satisfaction of said obligations. The Venezuelan government only awaits such time when the work of pacification in which it is engaged shall permit it to issue an order re-establishing public credit. The claims arising out of the present war, which still devastated the republic, will be treated with all justice under the laws to be passed to cover the requirements. Upon the special command of my government I refrain from replying to that part of your name which relates to joint action on the part of Germany and the United

Kingdom. A power like Venezuela, which is in need of no stimulus to prompt it to fulfil its legal obligations to its utmost ability, can never expect in its intercourse with other cultured nations any course of action which shall not conform to the principles of mutual respect and the rules of reciprocal cordiality. (Signed) R. Lopez Baralt."

The Revolution.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 19.—It is reported here that former Venezuelan revolutionary general with a force, said to number 10,000 men, are marching on Caracas, and are believed now to be near the city. Communications coming from Venezuela in this port are subjected to Venezuelan censorship. Admiral Douglas, of the British fleet, has ordered the blockade of La Guayra, Carenico, Guanta, Cumana, Campanario and the mouth of the Orinoco river. This blockade is to go into effect at midnight, December 20th.

London, Dec. 20.—The official proclamation of the blockade of Venezuelan ports was gazetted this morning and becomes effective to-day. The text of the proclamation is as follows:

"Foreign Office, Dec. 20th, 1902.

"It is hereby notified that the United States of Venezuela have failed to comply with the demands of His Majesty's government a blockade of His Majesty's naval force of the ports of La Guayra, Carenico, Guanta, Cumana and Campanario, and the mouth of the Orinoco, is declared, and such blockade will be effectively maintained for and after the 20th of December, subject to the allowance of the following days of grace: For vessels sailing before the date of this notification from West Indian ports and ports on the east coast of the continent of America, ten days for steamers and twenty days for sailing vessels; from all other ports, twenty days for steamers and forty days for sailing vessels; for vessels sailing after the date of grace, it is declared that they will be required to be blockaded fifteen days.

"Vessels which attempt to violate the blockade will render themselves liable to all measures authorized by the law of nations and by the respective treaties between His Majesty and the different neutral powers."

Question of Arbitrator.

Washington, Dec. 20.—President Roosevelt has proposed to the allied powers that the Venezuelan dispute be submitted to arbitration at The Hague tribunal. The powers have replied with a counter proposal that Presidents Roosevelt and himself arbitrate the issues.

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Germany's Decree.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 20.—The Trinidad schooners Mercedes and Isabella, belonging to a French subject, but flying the Venezuelan flag, tried to leave this port to-day, and were seized by the British cruiser Tribune. A commissioner boarded the Tribune and explained to her commander that no notification of the blockade had been given before the schooners cleared, and claimed also that the cargo belonged to foreign subjects. The commander of the Tribune refused to release the Mercedes and Isabella, saying that he was obeying his superior's orders.

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The police suspected a house on the Calle Ferrary. Some time yesterday Roma D'Aurignac was seen to enter the building, a search warrant was obtained, and the house surrounded. After some difficulty the police were admitted, and arrested the long sought for defaulter. The prisoners protested that they were the victims of infamous proceedings. They threatened to "get even" with certain persons in France, and said they had come to Madrid direct from Paris. Mile. Eva became hysterical, and Madame Humbert clasped Marie D'Aurignac and her daughter in her arms, pleading with the police, "For the love of God, do not separate me from my daughter."

The King's reply to Lord Minto's message sent by wireless telegraph was received to-day as follows:

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—Lord Minto has received a telegram from Marconi, at Glace Bay, N. S., stating that he sent successfully over the Atlantic by wireless telegraph a message from the Governor-General to King Edward. Lord Minto replied to Marconi congratulating him on his success.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH VICTORIA

OPPOSITION IS SOLID IN THIS CONSTITUENCY

Mr. Paterson Had Rousing Meeting in Saanich School House on Saturday Night.

In an outburst of enthusiasm a few days ago the morning paper naively observed that the government candidate for North Victoria had "victory in his eye." But after Saturday night's meeting in the Saanich school house it was quite apparent that if victory ever enjoyed a brief sojourn in that ocular locality it has moved. Full of the optimism of youth Mr. Robertson expressed the opinion that there was a majority in his favor at the election. With refreshing frankness he admitted that it was small, but asserted, nevertheless, that it was a majority. But it should be remembered that a candidate is always prone to see things coming his way even, if to the outsider who has an unobscured bird's eye view of the situation, his chances are extremely small.

As a matter of fact Mr. Paterson, the opposition candidate, could possibly have had a more difficult meeting. Despite the fact the "spife and chirrup" of the moment, the Premier himself, were on hand to nerve the arm of his opponent, the opposition champion carried the assemblage with a swing. Supporting him were those Douglas campaigners Messrs. R. G. Tatlow, M. P. P., and John Oliver, M. P. P., while the government members present were the Premier, Attorney-General Eberts and Hon. W. C. Wells, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P. The chair was occupied by W. Le Poer Trench, who opened the proceedings by calling on Mr. Paterson.

The opposition candidate delivered an admirable address. It was a model of conciseness, and convincing in every detail—a true business speech by a business man, and one who knew business. His reception was most cordial, and must always sound like a knell to the little band of government representatives who in their blind fatuity may have hoped to carry an opposition meeting in a constituency they have so long wilfully disfranchised. After expressing his pleasure on being enabled to address so large an audience, Mr. Paterson launched directly into the main matter of his address. He had been accused, he said, of being, "soft, fickle, unreliable." The government candidate, by the way, was encouraged to follow his leader in everything—whether right or wrong, had attempted to show that he was not sure of his position.

In answer to this he desired to state that if the policy of the present government was to be the same as that of its predecessor he would oppose it. (Applause.) If the government introduced measures calculated to advance the interests of North Victoria he would support them. But he had it in his inalienable right to make his independence of thought. When measures were brought down affecting his constituency, if elected, he would always consult the electors regarding them and do his utmost to serve them.

Before a political goes out to the country to address a meeting he should spend a few hours in preparing a store of retorts, otherwise in repartee with a level-headed farmer he will be ignominiously vanquished. Mr. Robertson, the next speaker, had a great many opportunities, for he was frequently interrupted. Instead of disregarding the interruptions and serenely continuing his remarks, he proceeded to cross swords with all of them, and quite naturally lost (or did he gain) a great deal of time.

In the commencement of his address he remarked that Mr. Paterson hadn't told his hearers one thing he intended to do if elected.

Mr. Paterson: "I told them I would vote against the government." (Laughter.)

Mr. Robertson then attempted to show that Mr. Paterson had changed in his attitude since December 3rd, and quoted an interview given by the latter to the Times in support of his contention. Mr. Robertson had referred to the province will have a debt of over \$16,000,000, and standing charges of \$700,000 per annum, which must mean an increase of 50 or 60 per cent, in taxation. This recently floated loan of \$3,500,000, which realized under \$3,000,000, was already wiped out by the overdraft of over \$2,000,000, and the Fraser bridge contract for \$750,000, which did not include expenses, consequently the people may expect to find a new overdraft shortly commenced.

In regard to the flotation of this loan, they were told it was placed at 92. This price was paid in installments of 45 on application on October last, and 22 in the present November, 1902.

But the interest commenced from July 1st last. Now the interest on £22 for the two weeks in this year was £1,20, but they were paying £1,10s. A bonus of £1,0s. 10d. The remaining payments were £20 on January 30th next, £25 on March 30th, and £25 on May 29th, but as before interest on the full amount was going on. In other words, the interest on the money received during the two weeks was about 18c., and they paid 2c. which reduced the amount noted by the loan from 92 to 90. But while they were allowing the purchasers of the loan to keep their money in their pockets, what about the people of Canada want? It will be interesting to know that the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal had opened its columns for a full and free discussion of this important question.

The leaders of both political parties are invited to give their views. Persons manufacturing, importing, etc., will have an opportunity to express themselves.

The Family Herald, being a purely non-political paper, absolutely independent of all political parties or interests, is the one paper in Canada wherein such an open discussion can be carried on.

The Family Herald, and Weekly Star, the two largest circulation papers in the Dominion, this will be a splendid opportunity for the leaders of both parties to air their views on this subject, and the public will naturally expect to hear from them through the Family Herald and Weekly Star.

The discussion will be watched and read with interest.

In reply to this query, Mr. Robertson said that if the electors hadn't sufficient confidence in Col. Prior they should turn him (the speaker). He then proposed to refer to the government policy on agriculture, but it must be confessed that his remarks in this direction

covered Island terminus for Victoria would those release coaches at the different branches so that when it arrived in Victoria it would be about the size of the present E. & N. train.

It may have been with five hundred passengers, some of whom would be diverted at every branch, with the result that only the Victoria passengers would be brought to this city. The northern city would do the bulk of the business owing to its advantages, and Victoria business men would most certainly have to strive harder for their share of the Island and Mainland trade.

It would be obviously foolish to give \$3,000,000 and twenty thousand acres per mile to the Canadian Northern in view of the recent statements by the Grand Trunk officials. As the Edmonton Yukon & Pacific, the speaker said it was merely a paper company in itself asset being the charter, owned by Mackenzie & Mann. There was nothing to show that the Canadian Northern ever had any dealing with the government. As a matter of fact they only wanted to secure the subsidy so that they could have something to sell to the Grand Trunk or any other company which desired to come to the coast. Mackenzie & Mann were known to be in the Canadian Northern, and the Canadian, acquiring subsidies from the different provinces and selling them to the Canadian Northern. While these two men may have an interest in the Canadian Northern they didn't control it.

The speaker then proceeded to show how in the course of a few years it would be an imperative necessity for transcontinental roads to come to the coast. Transportation people well knew that in five years five times the rolling stock now available would be required to carry the wheat from the Northwest and Manitoba to the Atlantic. The demand for grain would be large number of men. These could not be easily laid aside a great part of the year, so the roads would be compelled to come to the coast. He predicted that in ten years or so there would be not one, but several lines running to this coast.

The Grand Trunk officials had stated that the coast terminus of their road would be at Port Simpson or thereabouts, which would give them an advantage four days over the C. P. R. in Oriental traffic. If Victoria was the best point for this trade railways would come to the coast to compete with the Grand Trunk. The bill was afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Oliver closed his vigorous address by advising all present to vote for Mr. Paterson, and put on record their condemnation of an incompetent administration.

They amounted to \$66,210; in 1901 to \$232,018, in fact nearly trebled while the amount had doubled. There was still an increase in the estimates for this year, 1902, while to economize a decrease of \$140,000 was made in the estimates for roads, trails and bridges, the only one department in which an increase might perhaps have been justifiable.

As to railroads, he said he was in favor of a road through the northern parts of the province, and didn't care who built it provided Victoria was the terminus. He also favored the Coast-Kootenay road and another to Atlin, through the Klimmat country. Railroads wouldn't come without a bonus, but he wanted to see conditions attached to a charter. Lands given companies should be open to settlers, the same as government land. A certain percentage of the company's gross earnings should be retained.

He stigmatized it as an insult to the electors to return to Mr. Paterson, a man whose ability was acknowledged by all. There may be a change of government any time, and if elected Mr. Paterson's personal attainments were such as to receive recognition in the form of the cabinet. (Cheers.)

Mr. Attorney-General.

The chairman then called on Hon. Mr. Eberts but the attorney-general graciously refused to speak. How many times do you require to be told Mr. Chairman, that the government speakers refuse to speak?" the audience interjected.

"Mr. Oliver."

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The last speaker was Col. Prior, who objected to speaking immediately after Mr. Robertson. He contended that it was unfair to have two government speakers follow each other. He insisted on an opposition speaker following Mr. Robertson.

The chairman reminded the Premier that the meeting was Mr. Paterson's, and he was simply reading the names in the order they appeared on the program.

Mr. Paterson recalled to the Premier's mind the scant courtesy with which the opposition speakers had been treated, at the government's meeting on Mayne Island and MacLean Bros. which did not let them build a ferry to Vancouver Island. It was never intended to build the road to the Coast. The scheme was simply to abandon Mayne Island and the bridge.

He also called into the government for its conspiracy with the C. F. R. in the Columbia Western agreement to defraud the people of this province of 900,000 acres of the finest land in the province. He produced documentary evidence in support of what he said, and challenged members of the government to refute it.

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The captain, after a complimentary reference to the presence of ladies, alluded to the disfranchisement of the constituency by the government. He saw in the paper that the Premier recognized this, in his speech at Fulford Harbor he admitted that the electors had been "wrongly and shamefully treated by the government."

The Premier: "I never said so." Captain: "The Premier says he never said so. When I gather that he considers the electors have been improperly treated by the government."

This neat little turn on the part of the captain went home, and the Premier had nothing to say in reply. The speaker also alluded to the action of Col. Prior last session in voting with the government against a motion which would have given the constituency a member.

After scoring the administration for its unjust treatment of West Yale and the Canadian Northern track, the captain went into an inclusive criticism of the government's financial management.

He pointed out that the provincial debt was close upon \$12,000,000. This with interest and sinking fund made a standing charge of \$450,000 per annum, and to this add railway guarantees \$55,000, and to this add £1,000 per annum, there would be a standing charge of \$3,500,000, or nearly double what it was when the Douglas administration was in power. The revenue by his last statement, shown in 1901, was \$1,630,000, so that with the Canadian Northern subsidy of \$3,000,000, and the Coast-Kootenay \$1,000,000, without the other roads Mr. Robertson had referred to, the province will have a debt of over \$16,000,000, and standing charges of \$700,000 per annum, which must mean an increase of 50 or 60 per cent, in taxation.

A vote of thanks was tendered the teachers, being introduced by Rev. T. W. Wright.

In replying, Miss Currie thanked those who had assisted in making the exercises a success. The following donations were acknowledged: \$5 from Hon. W. C. Wells, \$5 from J. J. White, \$2 from H. D. Helmcken and \$1 from H. Moore.

The North Saanich school also held closing exercises on Friday evening. Among the numbers on the programme were songs by Clarence Jackson and Dorothy Williams, recitations by Elmer John, Ernest Jackson, Dorothy Williams and Norma Norris; singing by school of Christmas carols and other songs.

Prizes were awarded to Clarence Jackson for best kept exercise book, Frank Heath for best surprise book, Len Horth, for man of British Columbia, Archie John, for exercise book.

HIGH TARIFF VS. LOW TARIFF. The great question before Canadians today is the tariff. From one end to the other of this broad Dominion the question of a high or low tariff is being discussed. Honest discussion is what the people of Canada want. It will be interesting to know that the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal had a great many articles on the subject, and the business to make money like the most of us.

Mr. Robertson: "I hear cheers, but all of us are trying to make money. You farmers are trying to make money."

Voice: "Yes, we're not trying to grind axes."

Mr. Robertson: "Well, if Mr. Paterson's elected he will grind his own axe and not yours." The speaker then delivered a speech on the art of axe-grinding, receiving a number of interruption, all of which, however, were of the good-natured order. Mr. Robertson at this juncture also made one of the most interesting announcements of the evening as far as his policy was concerned. It was an announcement of abject servility to the government. He said that if the government brought his constituency to withdraw from these matters of administration, the people would fall into line and support them.

Voice: "Whether they are right or wrong?"

In reply to this query, Mr. Robertson conceded that the construction of the Canadian Northern would benefit the province to a certain extent, but it must be borne in mind that the major portion of the business would be done at that terminal which best suited the purpose of the road.

The speaker then explained why the coast terminal of a transcontinental road would undoubtedly be one of the ports on the northern part of Vancouver Island. Some of these places would have a great advantage over Victoria in the consideration of Oriental trade. A steamboat line operating between the Orient and Quatsino or Hardy Bay would get the cream of the trans-Pacific business for the transcontinental road with which it was connected. Another phase of the situation should be considered. As this Island was being developed branch lines would be constructed to the various mining and agricultural districts. A train leaving a northern Van-

couver Island terminus for Victoria would those release coaches at the different branches so that when it arrived in Victoria it would be about the size of the present E. & N. train.

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AGAIN EXHIBITION AFFAIRS.

We notice that the management of some of the most successful exhibitions in the East are already making preparations for the fall fairs of the coming year. It is true the tangle in connection with the Victoria show was straightened out. It is impossible to map out a course until an explanation of the present condition of affairs has been given. There is no doubt whatever that an exhibition can be successfully conducted here. The results of the late show are a sufficient demonstration of that. But such an enterprise cannot be exempted from the ordinary rules that govern businesses of all kinds. We must commence the work upon a new foundation, and that foundation cannot be laid until the debris collected by incompetency has been cleared away. The ratepayers of Victoria are entitled to an explanation. Will some one in authority call a meeting in order that explanation may be heard by those who are expected to put their hands in their pockets to meet the deficit? If the authorities do not consider it politic to summon the people together at the present time, will some one with the interests of the city at heart, some one who has no personal reason to desire the suppression of the facts, come forward and do so? If there has been anything conceivable in the conduct of any representative of the city, the voters should know of it before the municipal elections are held. They have only one opportunity in the course of a year of giving expression to their approbation or disapprobation. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that they shall be made acquainted with the facts before the opportunity has passed from them. As we have already said, it is important that a decision should be reached without loss of time as to the advisability of holding an exhibition during the coming year. There is considerable division of opinion upon the subject at present. There can be no unanimity until the mists which obscure the matter are cleared away. They can only be dissipated by the people as a whole after they have been made acquainted with all the facts as to the past and enlightened as to the prospects for the future.

THE TARIFF AND BUSINESS.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is not satisfied with the tariff. It wants a revision, and it is tolerably certain the revision it aims at will not be in the direction of lower duties. We cannot say that we are surprised at the attitude of the manufacturers. The case of their brethren in the United States is before them. They evidently believe that by persistent agitation they may persuade the people of Canada to adopt a similar policy to that which has made their rivals rich almost in the twinkling of an eye. In such an event they would practically have the field to themselves, and they could charge the consumers of the Dominion such prices as in their estimation seemed reasonable and just. To one occupying an independent position in this controversy it does not seem reasonable that one part of a community should thus be placed at the mercy of another section. But the Manufacturers' Association is acting in co-operation with one of the political parties in Canada, and it is possible that in course of time, with the aid of some unfortunate concatenation of circumstances, they may achieve their ends. Therefore it behoves the great body of consumers to be upon their guard and to be prepared for every move of the allies of evil.

The chief function of government has been defined to be the promotion of the welfare of the greatest possible number of people. Those engaged in or dependent upon manufacturing for a livelihood are only a very small fraction of the population of Canada. It is the duty of the majority to see that this fraction suffers no injustice. It is also our duty to guard against their being denied any privileges their neighbors do not enjoy. It is held by a considerable proportion of the people at the present time that the manufacturers already enjoy immunity from some of the natural laws that govern business. Be that as it may, the agents of the manufacturers confess that they are not satisfied. When the system of protection was first introduced in the Dominion it was claimed by its advocates that it would only be necessary to maintain it a few years. The infants would soon be strong and lusty and able to defy the competition of the world. The note is different now. It is pitched in harmony with the tune played in the United States, the country in which the protectionists have not only perfected their system but have ingratiated it so scientifically into the policy of the government that nothing short of an uprising verging on a revolution will emancipate the people from its thralldom. Protection is a great "principle," we are told, to be permanently maintained and to be increased from time to time in accordance with the demands of its beneficiaries. The cry in Canada at present is rather indefinite. It is for "adequate protection," not only against the products of foreign nations, but against the goods produced by Great Britain. The chief market for all we produce is in Great Britain. We already send there a tremendous volume of goods in excess of what we take in return. Even that unfair exchange must be stopped in response to the demands

of the extreme protectionists. Competition must be entirely eliminated, and we must follow the example of our neighbors and go into the business of turning out millionaires, who will in turn form trusts and shape our legislation.

We all wish Canadian manufacturers well. There is abundant reason for the belief that they are doing as well at present, if not a great deal better, than the average member of the community. Their shops have been running full time, in a majority of cases extra time, for the last half dozen years. There have been no failures amongst them. And yet, as we have said, they are not satisfied. A dispatch from Toronto says they have secured the services of a newspaper man to take charge of their campaign for a revision of the tariff. It is intended to distribute pamphlets throughout the country for the purpose of influencing the farmers in favor of higher duties on manufactured articles. That would appear to be a heavy enough task. The very fact of the engagement of the journalist implies that his employers are not in particularly dire straits.

About a week ago the Canadian Finance Minister made a speech at the banquet tendered him by his constituents in his own province. Mr. Fielding, exhibited some figures which are of particular interest, as showing that the common people are doing extremely well under the reprobated tariff, whatever grievance in a select section may think it has.

"Well, can I not say for at least six years the Liberal party at Ottawa has given this country a period of good government, a period of peace, a period of progress, a period of unexpected prosperity. We are able to point out to the general department of the government the administration of affairs by the Liberal party has been making for the development and building up of this country. In the first place, we are able to point to six years of prosperous and sound finance. That is an important matter. It is as important to the nation as it is to the individual that the business transactions shall be placed upon a sound financial basis. Our friends on the other side minimize it, and they predicted again and again that the conversion of the Liberal party into power would be a period of deficits and disaster. What followed? Let us make a comparison. Take the six years of Conservative government before we came into power, and take the six years before us. And if you sum up the two periods of six years you find that while in their six years they ended the period with a net deficit of \$2,000,000, we ended ours in six years with a net surplus of \$27,000,000."

Mr. Fielding then pointed out the great growth of Canada's trade since the Liberals came into power. We have only been in power six years, one-third of the eighteen, and while the Conservatives increased the trade of the country \$66,000,000 in eighteen years, we should have increased it \$22,000,000 in one-third of the time. We can say you don't believe me if you like, the same rate of increase. That would be an answer to our friends. But what is the fact? We do not come before you and point to an increase of \$22,000,000 in the trade of the country in six years. Instead of \$22,000,000, the proper proportion—instead of \$6,000,000, the figures in eighteen years—point to the fact that in six years the total trade of Canada has been increased by \$180,000,000. (Cheers.) That prediction of Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been realized.

THE SEWER BY LAW.

The ratepayers of Victoria as a whole did not exhibit a great deal of interest in the matter of sewer extension. Comparatively few of them took the trouble to go to the polls and give expression to their opinions as to the necessity of providing the city with up-to-date sanitary appliances. But that is not an unusual state of affairs in Victoria. The point of importance is that a sufficient number were imbued with such a high sense of duty to themselves, their neighbors and to posterity as to come forth and mark the close of the year by approving one of the most important measures that has engaged the attention of the present Aldermanic Board. Viewed from any standpoint, moral, sanitary, or business, the voters approved of a most important work yesterday. The effect will be salutary in every respect beyond doubt.

Ald. Barnard, as the active spirit in the work, is entitled to the chief credit for the final settlement. He is understood to have entered the municipal arena for the express purpose of advocating the completion of the sewers. He has furnished to his brethren in the council an example of what may be accomplished by earnestness and persistence. He found in opposition to his plans all the elements which usually place obstructions in the path of the advocate of progress and reform. But the representatives of the South Ward were neither dismayed nor disheartened. Filled in one scheme for improvement, he turned his attention to another. And he had his reward yesterday. The ratepayers of the South Ward will scarcely be content to lose the services of so faithful a representative.

But while the fullest measure of credit must be accorded to Ald. Barnard, we must not forget that there are others in the council who seconded his efforts most faithfully and gave him the benefit of their larger experience in municipal affairs. Ald. McCandless was the first to promote the idea of borrowing money on the security of the sewer rentals and completing the system with the greatest possible celerity. We believe if confirmation of this assertion is con-

sidered necessary it will be found in the report of the speeches made during the progress of the last municipal campaign and in the published debates of the council. Nevertheless Ald. McCandless would be the last man to attempt to minimise the importance of the work accomplished by Ald. Barnard.

NORTH VICTORIA.

The battle is now fairly joined in North Victoria. The Colonel has donned his war paint and is indulging in statements quite as glaring as any uniform he ever put on. He must take the electors of the constituency to a fresh. The president of the Great Northern says the rush may be made all the swifter by the crisis in connection with the Venezuelan matter. It is claimed on behalf of Mr. Hill that he is an optimist, and that his words on that account should have all the greater weight. And yet we think we remember the same gentleman on a former occasion donning the mantle of the seer and indulging in similar prophecies. They did not come to pass then. The predictions may fail again. We hope they shall. Our relations with the United States are quite intimate enough for us to feel keenly the effects of a depression, there notwithstanding the fact that our country is at present the most prosperous in the world. Mr. Hill reasons as follows:

"My baby siel, my pretty dear, I miss Morning and noon and night—her ways so wise, The patting of her soft, warm hands, the kiss, The cooling voice, the sunshine of her eyes.

"I sleep, and dream she nestles close, my own! Her red mouth on my breast; I wake and cry. She sleeps out yonder in the dark, alone—

"My arms are empty, and my bosom dry.

"Thy wounded hand, dear Christ! 'twill surely bring Healing for this great anguish I bear;

"A nursing babe, a little dimpled thing,

"Heaven might have left her to her mother's care!

"Thy wounded hand, dear Christ, O let me feel Its touch to-day, and pass all doling prove Thou hast not lost Thine ancient power to heal,

"Press out the bitterness, fill up with love.

"O, Babe that in the manger rude did sleep!

"O, Prince of Peace, Thy tender, wounded palm Still holds the oil of joy for those that weep!

"Still holds the comforting, the Gilde's balm!

Low in the ivy-covered church she kneeled, The sunshine falling on her golden hair, The moaning of a soul, with hurt unhealed, Was her low-breath and broken cry of prayer.

"Thy wounded hand, dear Christ, Thy wounded hand! I pray Thee lay it on this heart of mine, This heart so sick with grief it cannot stand Augt heaver than this tender touch of Thine,

"Thy wounded hand, dear Christ, O let it press Here, where the hurt is hardest, where the pain Throbs fiercest, and the utter emptiness Mocks at glad memories, and longings vain!

"Thy wounded hand, dear Christ, Who long ago Slept by Thy mother's side in Bethlehem! Think of her cradling arms, her love-song low, And pity me, when Thou dost think of them.

"My baby siel, my pretty dear, I miss Morning and noon and night—her ways so wise, The patting of her soft, warm hands, the kiss,

"The cooling voice, the sunshine of her eyes.

"I sleep, and dream she nestles close, my own! Her red mouth on my breast; I wake and cry. She sleeps out yonder in the dark, alone—

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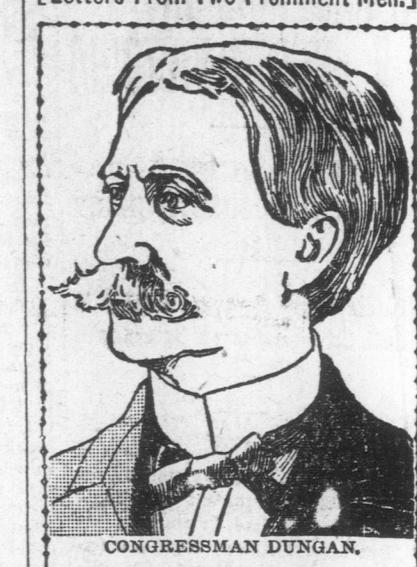
"Still holds the comforting, the Gilde's balm!

HER PRAYER.

Congressman DUNGAN.

HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRH.

[Letters From Two Prominent Men.]



Congressman Irvine Dungan of Jackson, O., elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat, in a recent letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"I desire to join with my many friends in recommending the Peruna in need of an invigorating tonic, and whose system is run down by catarrhal troubles. Peruna is a permanent and effective cure for catarrh and I would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to try this remarkable remedy!"—Irvine Dungan.

Everybody is subject to catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh, acute or chronic, wherever located.

Hon. Thomas Gahan of Chicago, member of the National Committee of the Democratic party, writes as follows:

"I was afflicted with catarrh for fourteen years and though I tried many remedies and applied to several doctors I was not able to find a cure. I took Peruna for twenty-two weeks and am now entirely cured!"—Thomas Gahan.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be glad to give you his valuable advice free.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

THE TRANSFER OF COAL PROPERTY

SUPT. ROBINS GIVES FURTHER DETAILS

Other Mines Will Be Included in the Deal Besides Those of New Vancouver Company.

Samuel M. Robins, superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Company, arrived from San Francisco on Friday and left Saturday for Nanaimo. Mr. Robins will interview the miners at the various mines with respect to the selling of the mines at Nanaimo. At the present time he is not prepared, however, to say much regarding it. He was not prepared to say what price was paid for the mines, but the figures which had been published respecting the price were incorrect.

The Western Coal Company in acquiring the property were but carrying out a larger scheme. They were getting control of other coal interests as well as those of the New Vancouver Coal Company.

Superintendent Hobbs stated emphatically that he had had "no communication whatever with the new organization." He will, however, remain in Nanaimo for some time while matters are being settled in connection with the transfer of the property.

The arrangements now entered into believe will in a large measure relieve the depression which has for some time existed with respect to the foreign coal market at Nanaimo. This will be most gratifying to the miners, to Nanaimo and the citizens of that city generally.

Samuel M. Robins has been superintendent of the mines at Nanaimo since 1882. Previous to that time he was connected with the Vancouver Coal Co. in their head office at London. His tenure of the office of superintendent has been a peculiarly successful one.

He has been most considerate in his treatment of the miners employed, which on his part has been rewarded by the loyalty which those employed showed to him. He has a high regard for the appreciation of his daily work as you go in and out among us.

Many of the school institutions and your high standard of professional honor, have won for you the respect of every one in the race, brown or yellow, that comes to our school.

At the present time the school institutions and the high standard of professional honor, have won for you the respect of every one in the race, brown or yellow, that comes to our school.

Each boy is a native sitting on a bench, a visual test.

On noble-blooded African! Oh, beauteous

Samuel M. Robins is a nigger sitting on a skull-built throne!

Yet, pause! Perhaps a Chinaman can be a nigger too, with envy makes me groan—

Oh, I am a nigger sitting on a skull-built throne!

Or sandwiched with a dozen "Johns" upon a laundry shelf, the moonbeams play—much like breaking drift—

"Ching-chong-chong: Listen to the If your ears are large enough, leave by nobt alone.

Nobt, when Chinaman save nothing Nobt wrong;

Pedigree of stainless Pork, generations As little as Little Brownie's, wonder 'crest

As the Bay," That tight and sprightly dapper cove, with Lo, who do not say nobt, are not quite pure, 'tis

The Jap is Saxon. Cet, not Dane: so, Our mongrel mule will not shame their thoroughbred Jackass.

F. I. T.

THRITY WITNESSES

Tell of Alleged Boycotts, Intimidations and Violence.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 19.—Non-union men, some of their relatives and others to the number of 30, appeared before the anthracite coal strike commission today, and told their stories of alleged boycotts, intimidations, dynamiting, and violence in various forms, during the late strike. Each witness called was a sufferer in one form or another at the hands of the miners, they alleged, of union men. Four witnesses said attempts were made to burn down their houses, and one woman was severely damaged, many of the witnesses were threatened with brutal harm; several were beaten, one was shot in the leg, and every store boycotted. One school teacher testified to having lost his position because his father did not strike. One man was asked to resign from a Roman Catholic temperance society, and another witness was expelled from a social league of the Ancient Order of Hibernians after a membership of 26 or 28 years, because they were classed as un-American.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19.—Miss Voltairine de Cleyre, a noted anarchist, and teacher of languages, was to-day shot and mortally wounded by Herman Helscher, a former pupil. The woman is dying in a hospital and Helscher is in custody. Love affairs are said to be the cause of the deed.

When arrested Helscher's only excuse was, "We're sweethearts, she and I. She broke my heart and deserved to be killed."

Miss de Cleyre is 36 years old, and her assailant is 35. The shooting occurred on the street, in broad daylight, and was witnessed by a score of people. Miss de Cleyre was standing at a street corner. Helscher disguised himself by means of a false beard, approached from the rear and accosted her. Almost at the same time he drew a revolver from his pocket and pointed it at the woman, who attempted to run away. After discharging five shots at the fleeing woman, the last of which took effect, he replaced the pistol in his pocket and was arrested. Miss de Cleyre ran a short distance and then sank exhausted. She was removed to a hospital.

Miss de Cleyre has attained wide-spread notoriety through her anarchistic stand and her intimacy with Emma Goldman and other anarchists. She is an accomplished linguist and musician, and has written much anarchistic literature.

London, Dec. 19.—After a long trial in the King's Bench, the indictment of Colleen Lynch, member of the Amalgamated Society of British Seafarers, in connection with the Amalgamated Society of British Seafarers, inquiring many questions of the utmost importance to trades unionism, resulted to-day in a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs. The late strike, picketing, intimidation, etc., during the strike of 1900. The judge reserved his decision on the question of damages until the next sitting of the court.

CENTENARIAN DEAD.

Brockville, Ont., Dec. 19.—Sallie Barnett is dead, aged one hundred years.

Local News.

GLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan left Hongkong en route to this port on Wednesday.

Mrs. H. Marr, proprietress of the Boomerang, has presented the children of the Protestant Orphans' Home with Christmas presents, consisting of 100 toys of different kinds.

The regular monthly meeting of the Veterans Association, which was to have been held on Thursday, was adjourned without the transaction of any business, or account of the poor attendance.

The remains of the late Thomas Sinot Cogley were laid at rest Friday. The funeral took place in the afternoon from the parlors of W. J. Hanna. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Gibson at the parlors and grave.

Friday evening at Labor hall the regular meeting of the L. P. was held, there being a large attendance. The initiation of new members postponed until the next meeting on account of the large amount of business to be transacted.

There is an exhibition in the Times window; a bunch of raspberries grown by Mrs. Gilchrist at her residence, 65 King's road. The berries are ripe, fully matured and are a remarkable commentary on the temperate Christmas weather of this city.

The Sir William Wallace Society held their usual meeting Friday. Pipe music and "Auld Scots Songs" were included in the programme. W. A. Robertson gave a description of Graham Island, its resources and geological formation. Nominations for officers for the ensuing term were received.

A request is made that all records in connection with the 5th Regiment ball be sent at once to Capt. Langley. A general meeting of the committee of management will be held in the drill hall on Tuesday evening next to wind up all business in connection with the affair.

Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Mackay in Macaulay vs. Hamilton on Saturday. The case, which concerns the Yellow Jacket Claim, Atlin, has been before the courts for a long time. Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff with costs. A. L. Bell, A. C. appeared for the plaintiff; D. G. Macdonell and J. M. Bradburn for the defendant.

A batch of youngsters ranging from seven to sixteen years of age will seek their appearance in the police court next week for wilfully damaging property. They destroyed between sixty and seventy pieces of glass in a vacant house on Menzies street, and the police have secured a list of names. Summons have been issued, and the boys will have to face the magistrate.

The tide tables for Victoria and San Juan, Straits of Georgia, for 1903, with tidal differences for Esquimalt, Vancouver, New Westminster and Baynes Sound, and the current in First Narrows Burrard Inlet, have been issued by the tidal survey branch of the department of marine and fisheries. Copies may be had on application to the agency, marine and fisheries department, Victoria.

Mail advices from the North tell of an eight thousand dollar fire which occurred at Dawson on the 4th inst. The fire broke out in the Rystogy building and damaged a number of public houses before extinguished. In fighting the conflagration the firemen worked under great difficulties. Drenched with water, a Dawson paper describes them as roasting on one side while freezing on the other, the thermometer having registered 50 below zero at the time.

Victoria Barracks hockey teams play a league match next Saturday. The Victoria team will be chosen at a committee meeting to-morrow. Several new men have been turning out for practice, and probably new talent will be noticed in the line up. Both teams are determined to win. The Barracks has now six points, while their rivals have four. Vancouver one and Nanaimo two. Victoria has two points, having beaten the Navy in the only match so far played. This match will be played at Oak Bay, and promises to be the fastest struggle ever seen here.

The special Christmas services held on Sunday at the Centennial Methodist church were largely attended. The auditorium was neatly decorated with flowers, ivy and holly. In the forenoon the pastor addressed a mass meeting of school girls and boys, and in the evening he spoke for his subject "The Ideal Child and its Education." The Sabbath school children will be given their annual Christmas treat. A cantata, "The Coming King," will be rendered by the children. Santa Claus will then make his appearance and give an interesting talk, after which prizes will be distributed. A first-class musical programme is also being arranged.

At St. John's church on Sunday evening there was a large congregation, the rector preaching an eloquent sermon on "Faith." At the conclusion of the service, the Advocaet series of organ recitals was given, with the organist was assisted by some of the best vocalists in the city. Mrs. Currie sang the solo "Just As I Am," and Miss Lugini gave "Waiting for the King." A. T. Goward's solo was "In Nature Worth," from the "Creation," and Gideon Hicks gave the bass solo "Thus Saith the Lord," "But Who May Abide," and "For He Is Like Refiner's Fire." Jesse Longfield played a viola solo, and played the concluding organ solo, ad

The annual Christmas entertainment of the Sunday school of the Metropolitan Methodist church will be held Tuesday, December 30th. The programme will be of a character appropriate to the occasion.

A trophy has been promised for the winner of a competition in decorations of the bars of the Bank Exchange and Imperial hotel. As a result there are busy at both places, which have already assumed a gala appearance. A many offee will be selected to judge which the work is completed.

The committee of management of the Fifth Regiment ball had a large consignment of dainties ready over after the function on Friday evening sent to the Protestant Orphanage. The management of the Orphanage extend their thanks to the committee, the gift being much appreciated by the children.

R. P. Bishop & Co., agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, have advised that the steamer Umbria will not sail until Friday evening. Her regular sailing date falls on Christmas evening, and the detention, it is presumed, is due to the desire of the company to give the crew a day ashore.

The wedding of Capt. A. L. Hall, of San Francisco, and Miss Bertha E. Bernard, of Coldwater, Mich., is now announced. The event took place in the month of July, 1901. The bride is the daughter of Capt. George E. Bishop. Capt. Hall was master of the ill-fated Walla Walla at the time she went down, and is now in command of the Queen.

At the Socialist party's meeting held in Labor hall on Sunday, an address by T. C. Watters on "The Evolution of the Class Struggle," was delivered, causing much discussion. A good-sized audience was present. The Socialist song book and a large portion of songs were sung, with the aid of a lady instrumentalist. Next Sunday evening Dr. F. W. Morris will address the meeting on "Natural Principles of Taxation."

The Home Nursing Society desire to thank the following whose names were omitted in the annual report: Clothes and food, from the Friendly Help Association; parcel of clothes, from Mrs. Nicholles, Mrs. C. Todd, Mrs. Wake, Mrs. P. Wollaston, Miss Carr, Miss Ramsdale and Miss Wollaston; a well-stocked maternity bag and clothes from the Ministering Council of the King's Daughters. The thanks of the society are also given to Mr. Goodacre for his kindness in caring parcels.

The Victoria High School has been granted a scholarship by McGill University. City Superintendent F. H. Eaton having received a letter from Dr. Peterken, president of the big eastern institution, conveying this welcome intelligence. Some time ago an application of the school board of the High School was incorporated under the name of Victoria College, the object being affiliation with McGill. This was necessary in order to secure a list of names. Summons have been issued, and the boys will have to face the magistrate.

The Victoria High school pupils may be had on application to the agency, marine and fisheries department, Victoria.

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The funeral of the late F. J. Bellinger, who died in Vancouver, took place in that city on Friday. The deceased was well known in this city, having come to Victoria from Chicago. Entering into business he followed the occupation of a contractor until a few years ago, when he retired. He was 71 years of age. His widow and a daughter, Mrs. J. Hartney, live in this city. The remaining member of the family, Mrs. Stevens, resides in Bremerton.

Those who failed to attend the concert under the auspices of the Victoria Intermediate Rugby Club in the Institute hall Thursday missed a veritable treat. The programme in general excellence and variety has seldom been equalled in this place of many entertainments, the list of performers including the best local talent. The chair was occupied by H. D. Helmcken, who opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. The names of those taking part were a guarantee of the enjoyment, the vocalists being Miss E. Schi, Mrs. Moreby, W. T. Williams, Lt.-Col. Monro, A. T. Goward, L. S. York and H. Thompson. Jesse Longfield, F. Urquhart Jackson and Edgar Fawcett were the instrumental contributors, while Messrs. W. Allan and J. H. B. Rickaby held down the elocution part of the programme.

F. W. FAWCETT.
Orpheus Douglas St. King's Road.

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Max Lefever and M. Lenz were among the passengers from Vancouver last evening by the steamer Charmer.

THE COTTAGE CITY ARRIVES FROM NORTH

A Rough Passage From Skagway
Nearly One Hundred Passengers—
The Sealing Industry.

The steamer Cottage City arrived from Alaska Friday after a rough and cold passage. When the vessel left Skagway snow lay deep on the ground and the weather was exceedingly stormy. The steamer brought 95 passengers south. She arrived here shortly after 8 p.m. Captain Wallace says that he places no credence in the reports telegraphed from Dawson about the Indians being on the warpath the train between White Horse and Dawson.

ADDITION TO KOSMOS FLEET.
The Kosmos Steamship Company has purchased the Hamburg-American steamer Athesia to take the place of the Kamtschatka, which was wrecked on the coast of the Kamtschatka peninsula.

The Athesia is a new vessel of 8,800 gross register tons, and is now in Germany, whence she is soon to sail for Chili, in the service of the Kosmos line.

Ned Tregone, a resident of Qatsino, is applying for a liquor license, and expects to open a saloon shortly.

STEEL AND CEMENT.

San Francisco, too, has a fleet of Antwerp ships coming to that port with steel. The Chronicle says: "Many of the 29 sailing vessels listed as on the way and to sail from Antwerp for this port are reported to be bringing structural steel to be used in the various big buildings soon to be erected in that city. The cargoes will consist of iron articles for the Fairmount Works, Bonn and Tivoli theatres, and the great structure that is to be erected by the Merchants' Exchange on the site of its present building on California street, near Montgomery. Others of the big fleet or ships coming from Antwerp will bring cement, of which there is only a small supply on the Coast, in view of the demand that will be made for it this season."

WANT FURTHER RESTRICTIONS.
Another bill for restricting the sealing industry is reported in a dispatch to the Sound papers from Washington to be now before congress. Drawn by Mr. Beidler the bill is the same as was presented in 1893, and was passed over by the Senate. It is now too late for action by the Senate. In brief the bill is to authorize the President to negotiate and conclude negotiations with the government of Great Britain for a review of the conditions affecting seal life on the seal islands and in the adjacent waters of Alaska, with a view to determine what further regulations may be devised and adopted that will restore and preserve the seal industry of Alaska. Pending this investigation and review the President is authorized to conclude and proclaim a moratorium on the sealing of seals in any or all fur seals on the land or in the sea by the subjects of the respective high contracting parties shall be suspended and entirely prohibited, except a few hundred young male seals annually on the seal Islands for the food of the natives; these must vivendi to continue in fact until abrogated by mutual agreement of the parties thereto.

If, however, the President fails to secure the medus vivendi authorized by this bill prior to the opening of the sealing season of 1903, he may, in the opinion of the Senate, be authorized in his discretion, with the approval of the President, to take all of the seal life on said islands, except 10,000 adult female seals and 1,000 young male seals. This action on the part of the secretary of the treasury cannot be taken until effort to secure from the government of Great Britain which the killing of any or all fur seals on the land or in the sea by the subjects of the respective high contracting parties shall be suspended and entirely prohibited, except a few hundred young male seals annually on the seal Islands for the food of the natives; these must vivendi to continue in fact until abrogated by mutual agreement of the parties thereto.

DESIGNS HIS OFFICE.

Ralph Smith, M. P. P., at a meeting of the Miners' Union in New Hazelton on Saturday evening, tendered his resignation as secretary of the union. His terms of office will be to assist with the affairs of the miners' union. His reasons for resigning were fully set forth in a letter addressed to the union. In that he stated that his duties as representative of the constituency in the House of Commons were such as to render it impossible for him to satisfactorily fill the office of secretary. His absence in Ottawa for a long period each year and the work connected with his holding the secretarship of the union.

He will visit all the leading cities of Great Britain and the continent. The chief factors which the firm now have in Europe buy British goods, and the market for British goods is continually increasing. The firm now have a branch in London, and the stocks will be selected, not only for the home market, but for foreign markets. The arcade is now filled with new lines which will be introduced in the building now nearing completion. When the new lines are in operation, Spencer's will be without a peer on the Pacific Coast as a departmental establishment.

*** * ***

Chris Spencer of the firm of D. Spencer, left a few days since for Europe on his annual purchasing trip for the big department store. Mr. Spencer will be absent during the winter months, and during that time he will visit all the leading cities of Great Britain and the continent.

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They arrived on the Charmer Sunday, the first of a party of officials of the Victoria Technical School, who had come to the city to have an agreement reached with the city. Some of the officials express themselves concerning many of the recent complications in connection with the school. M. G. Davis, the principal, has expressed a readiness to withdraw from the negotiations. The party now here includes John Hartney, E. Woods, J. Jeffrey and Rev. Wm. Bell and wife. Mr. Bell, who was a native of Cleveland, but is now stationed in Victoria, is the son of the Rev. W. S. Davis, the former principal of the school. He is a man of great promise, already as secretary of the school, and has a bright future ahead of him.

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Mr. Hartney, E. Woods, J. Jeffrey and Rev. Wm. Bell and wife. Mr. Bell, who was a native of Cleveland, but is now stationed in Victoria, is the son of the Rev. W. S. Davis, the former principal of the school. He is a man of great promise, already as secretary of the school, and has a bright future ahead of him.

PERFUMES.

Just the thing for a Christmas present, a bottle of our choice Perfumes. We have them in bulk and in fancy bottles, from 10c up. Special offer, Colgate's La France Rose, \$1.00.

F. W. FAWCETT.

Orpheus Douglas St. King's Road.

The closing exercises for the Christians under the auspices of the Victoria Intermediate Rugby Club in the Institute hall Thursday, missed a veritable treat. The programme in general excellence and variety has seldom been equalled in this place of many entertainments, the list of performers including the best local talent. The chair was occupied by H. D. Helmcken, who opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. The names of those taking part were a guarantee of the enjoyment, the vocalists being Miss E. Schi, Mrs. Moreby, W. T. Williams, Lt.-Col. Monro, A. T. Goward, L. S. York and H. Thompson. Jesse Longfield, F. Urquhart Jackson and Edgar Fawcett were the instrumental contributors, while Messrs. W. Allan and J. H. B. Rickaby held down the elocution part of the programme.

Max Lefever and M. Lenz were among the passengers from Vancouver last evening by the steamer Charmer.

going to the Japan coast will be getting away as soon as possible. These vessels, as heretofore stated, will be the Triumph, Carlotta G. Cox and Geneva. The first named will be in charge of Capt. Nelson and the third will be taken care of Capt. Jones, who during the last few years has been doing stevedoring work along the waterfront. These masters are numerous men went up to the district to take up land. They looked over the country and a correspondent adds that the money forwarded with their applications were all refunded.

The same steamer which carried these settlers had over 40 men going to the mines. The tramway line which has been under construction for some time is now ready about for operation, and the shipping wharf will probably be finished by this time.

Borneo coal still continues. The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 80 feet and the indications are reported very favorable.

Ned Tregone, a resident of Qatsino, is applying for a liquor license, and expects to open a saloon shortly.

QUATSINO NEWS.

Settlers Unable to Locate Boring For Coal Continues With Favorable Showing.

That Quatsino is attracting the attention of speculators is now evidenced by the scarcity of land for settling purposes. Last spring the steamer Queen City a number of men went up to the district to take up land. They looked over the country and a correspondent adds that the money forwarded with their applications were all refunded.

The same steamer which carried these settlers had over 40 men going to the mines. The tramway line which has been under construction for some time is now ready about for operation, and the shipping wharf will probably be finished by this time.

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COMING CONTEST.

Municipal Campaign Will Soon Be On in Earnest—Big Field of Candidates.

MARRIED THIS AFTERNOON.

Mr. A. J. Dallain and Miss Downey United in Wedlock—Principals Widely Known.

AT CHURCH CEREMONY.

At Christ Church cathedral on Monday His Lordship Bishop Perrin, assisted by Rev. Canon Beanlands and Rev. W. Baugh Allen, assisted in the holy bonds of matrimony Mr. A. J. Dallain, second son of the late Capt. F. D. Dallain, R. I. Regt., R. I. M., of Green Hills, St. Peters, Jersey, and Miss Helen Marion Downey, niece and adopted daughter of Mrs. Charles Todd.

The ceremony was quietly performed owing to recent bereav

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE HIGH SCHOOL

MAGAZINE PRESENTED IN A NOVEL MANNER

Prizes Given to Pupils—Superintendent
Eaton on Increased Interest
in Work.

At the High school on Thursday there was a novel entertainment given by the pupils. It was the publication of the High School Magazine, in which the literary work of the pupils was presented to the audience in a form not usually adopted by publishers. Instead of the printed columns the various pages were presented by the pupils themselves from the platform. Even the advertisements and the illustrated covers were given in its unique manner.

The effort on the part of the pupils called forth unstinted praise by the large gathering which crowded the assembly room of the school.

The magazine cover was represented by pupils with Minerva standing in the centre, holding streamers leading to the classics, mathematics, literature and science, each of which was represented in a kneeling posture. Atlanta and Mercury were also represented at the sides of the page.

The frontpiece was the historic picture of Little Jack Grey shrinking from the crowd which was offered her by two kneeling courtiers.

The magazine opened with "School Recreation Grounds," composed by W. Johnston and recited by Birdie Cooke. The number was a varied one, and every department was represented. The second page was taken by a piano duet composed and rendered in good style by G. Carlton and E. Olson. A legendary article upon "Auf Wiedersehen," composed by G. Carlton, was given by G. Stephen.

Some pages of jokes were introduced by the Rogers Brothers, who appeared in grotesque garb. "Hiawatha," composed by Lillian Mowat, was recited by C. Hume. This was followed by a scene from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Eight little girls took the various roles as follows: Miss Beardslade as Portia, Miss Scott, Shylock; Miss Bell, Antonio; Miss Hillidge, Bassanio; Miss Gabriel, Gratiano; Miss Rose, the Judge; Miss Eberts, the Clerk and Miss Eaton, writing themmeselves in an admirable manner.

After some more jokes by the Rogers Brothers a two-step composed by Miss D. Smith was played by herself. A story, "The First Piano in White Horse," composed by Miss L. Saunders, was read by F. Heal.

The cooking editors, Misses L. Saunders and Irene Ure, provided some pages of recipes which were very entertaining.

After some more jokes, the answers to correspondents' inquiries were handed out by the editor, Mr. Russell, and his sister, Miss G. Atkins. There were also some pages devoted to sport and athletics, when darts, etc., were given by the pupils. Included in it were tableaux devoted to sports of various kinds. The advertisements at the end of the magazine were not forgotten, and some very amusing features of it found a place there. It closed with massing of all who took part on the platform when the National Anthem was sung. The presentation of the grand prize to Miss Watson, with whom the idea originated, and all who took part in the programme.

The programme, of which the magazine was the greatest attraction, was opened by an address given by E. B. Paul, the principal of the school. This was followed by the presentation of the medal given by Hon. J. D. Prentiss to Lawrence P. Macrae for his paper on "Resuscitation." The presentation was made by His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere. A prize in history, donated by His Honor, was awarded to Fred Wood.

During the evening the city superintendent, Frank Eaton, gave an address congratulating the teachers and pupils on the success of their magazine. He referred to the increase in the attendance at the High school within the past five years, showing that more attention was being devoted to higher education in the city. The attendance at the High school for the year but four per cent, of the total school attendance for the city. It was now seven per cent, and by close of the coming year he expected it would reach twelve per cent. This latter would place it in a highly creditable position compared with the cities of the East. The increased attendance would necessitate another teacher for the next term, and by the close of the year probably two more would be required.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

Bill Providing for Compulsory Life Insurance Was Strongly Debated.

At a meeting of the Upper parliament Wednesday night, the government submitted the compulsory life insurance bill, under which all males between the ages of 18 and 60 years are compelled to take out a government life policy of \$2,000.

J. Bridgeman, of Victoria, pressed home the advantage that would accrue to the people of this country if they were compelled to set aside \$2,000 each year, thus obtain \$2,000 either for their own use when they were too old to work, or for the use of their dependents in cases after their demise. He quoted a number of figures to show what the savings banks of England and the United States had done to promote thrift.

Mr. Seaman led the opposition. He pointed out the difference between volume and composition, saying and said that those of the Canadian people who could afford to do so, made ample provision against sickness and old age.

This measure, if passed, would ruin all the insurance companies of Canada seriously, cutting off the funds by banks by reducing the amounts there deposited, and destroying the trades unions. Messrs. Grant and Grant supported the bill, and it was opposed by Messrs. Standish, Kitch and Schofield. The bill passed its second reading.

"Make Labatt's Crystal Ale your Christmas drink."

FIFTH REGIMENT BALL. A Successful Dance Given in Assembly Hall Last Evening.

The Fifth Regiment ball given last evening in Assembly hall was in every respect a successful function. The arrangements had been carried out with energy by the various committees. These were as follows: Deception, Lieut.-Col. C. S. Spence; Captain, Lieut.-Col. Hesketh, Mrs. Ware, McKay, Foote, Thraw, Hughes and Wales; supper, Captain, Langley, Mrs. Duncan, Porter and Doyle; reception, Lieut. Paton, Co. S. M. Lindsay, Sergt. Hayward, Bandmaster Fine and Gr. Laurie.

The decorations were essentially military. Drawings of red white and blue, with flags and military pictures, assisted in accomplishing this end.

The ballroom was arranged in suitable lines by the different commanding officers of the district and also those of the different militia organizations, which had their headquarters in this city.

Officers commanding companies and regiments.

Captain commanding No. 1 Company, Victoria Rifles, on formation: F. J. Rose, succeeded by Capt. R. Wolfenden.

Captain commanding No. 2 Company, Victoria Rifles, on formation: C. E. Peoley, succeeded by Capt. J. G. Vinter, E. M. Fletcher and P. Wolcott.

Captain commanding Victoria Company of Artillery, on formation: C. T. Dupont.

Major commanding Provisional Regiment of Garrison Artillery: C. T. Dupont.

Lieutenant-colonel commanding British Columbia Brigade Garrison Artillery (now Fifth Regiment): R. Wolfenden, succeeded by E. G. Prior, F. G. Gregory, R. Monroe and J. A. Hall.

The dancing, for which Gr. Colley, of No. 5 Co., acted as floor manager, was much enjoyed. The orchestra of the Fifth Regiment furnished excellent music.

The room was crowded, an additional splendor being given to this ball over others by the presence of so many men in gorgous uniform.

The supper tables were made brilliant by the addition of the mess plate of the regiment and the many trophies won by the members of the Fifth. The supper served was in every way in keeping with the other arrangements.

Never has the regiment held a more successful function of this kind than the dance given last evening.

CANDIDATES INITIATED.

First Ceremonial Session of Gizeh Temple Held Last Evening—Excellent Banquet.

Friday afternoon over a hundred Mystic Syrines, members of Ahi Temple, arrived in Victoria for the purpose of attending the first ceremonial session of the newly formed Gizeh Temple, which, along with a banquet in honor of the occasion, was held last evening.

The initiates, who were received by a committee of local Nobles and escorted to their headquarters, the Victoria hotel. After dinner they proceeded to the local Temple, where the ceremonies attendant upon the initiations of candidates were performed. There was a large attendance to watch the tribulations of the neophytes. They were not only members of high standing in the order from Coast cities such as Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, but Nobles from Chicago, New York, Boston, Montreal and elsewhere. The candidates expressed no opinion upon the pleasure of the journey, with the caravan over the hot sands. The ceremonies which were, however, carried through without a hitch, were conducted by J. Arthur, grand master of Washington, assisted by Dr. Welden Young, Rev. Mr. Mathews, H. Biglow, R. S. Jones and Frank Parker.

After applications had been proved and found worthy, the following were admitted: R. B. Ross, G. S. McDevitt, J. H. Lindsay, K. B. Munro, A. A. Davis, H. McCusky, W. Tricky, Jas. Greer, J. S. Russell, R. Curry, T. O'Connell, R. Evans, E. J. Thomas, James Crossan, A. J. McMurtry, D. Nicholson, J. Thompson, W. K. Leighton, J. J. Jackson, S. W. Buckman, W. H. Smith, T. J. Worthington, A. McKeon, T. J. Armstrong and D. Smith.

After the completion of this business the company adjourned to the banqueting hall of the Victoria hotel, where an unrivaled repast had been prepared by Miss Hot Leeson. Every delicacy imaginable was provided, and an excellent toast list was carried through.

A number of those who came from Vancouver left by last night's boat, but the majority are spending the day in the city, and will leave for the Sound by the Majestic, which will leave to-night at 11 o'clock instead of 8 o'clock.

A NEW HOTEL.

Proposal From Outside Capitalists Now Under Consideration—Private Meeting.

A private meeting of members of the Tourist Association, city council and prominent citizens was held in the committee room of the city hall Friday morning to consider the proposal to submit to the sub-committee on hotels by some outside capitalists and hotel proprietors to build a splendid new and high class tourist hotel for sea bathing, with provisions for sea bathing, etc., to take the name of the Grand Hotel. The proposal was made by Mr. George Baker, hotel owner.

The meeting was adjourned to meet again when they were too old to work, or for the use of their dependents in cases after their demise. He quoted a number of figures to show what the savings banks of England and the United States had done to promote thrift.

Mr. Seaman led the opposition. He pointed out the advantage that would accrue to the people of this country if they were compelled to set aside \$2,000 either for their own use when they were too old to work, or for the use of their dependents in cases after their demise. He quoted a number of figures to show what the savings banks of England and the United States had done to promote thrift.

The meeting was a very satisfactory one, and the result likely to a conclusion will be held in the near future with the people behind this latest proposition. Several sites have been discussed, but the best seems to be the site of the old Agnew's building, which is to be used for a new attractive tourist resort. The people mentioned are willing to put their own capital into the construction and to operate it upon certain conditions.

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